

# MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation of the word.—Talleyrand.



## MAINE FARMER.

### Corn stalk Sugar and Pig Lamp oil.

We have received from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, a pamphlet, published by the national Agricultural Society, on the "mode of manufacturing Sugar from the Corn stalk, and of oil and stearine from Lard, &c." If the national Society never do any thing else, they will merit the name of having done much to promote the comfort of mankind. We say this, because we have faith in the business of extracting sugar from the common corn stalk (Maize), and of separating the oil and the harder parts of Lard, that each will be better for the respective uses to which they are put.

In regard to sugar from corn stalks, we are indebted to the experiments of William Webb, of Wilmington, Delaware, for facts proving its practicability. We published his process last fall—as communicated by him to the "Farmers' Cabinet." We can now only give an abstract of his remarks before the National Society.

The raw juice of Maize, when cultivated for sugar, matures 10° on the saccharometer, while the average of cane juice (as I am informed) is not higher than 8°, and best juice not over 3°. From 93 qts. (dry measure) of the former, I have obtained 4 pounds 6 ounces of syrup, concentrated to the point suitable for crystallization. The proportion of crystallizable sugar appears to be larger than is obtained from cane juice in Louisiana. This is accounted for by the fact, that our climate ripens corn perfectly, while it rarely if ever happens that cane is fully matured. In the syrup, the crystals are crystallized so completely, that less than 1-6th part of molasses remained. This, however, only happened after it had stood from one to two months.—There is reason to believe that if the plant were fully ripe, and the process of manufacture perfectly performed, that the syrup might be entirely crystallized without forming any molasses. This perfection in the manufacture cannot however be attained with the ordinary apparatus. Without any other means for pressing out the juice than a small hand-mill, it is impossible to say how great a quantity of sugar may be produced on an acre. The experiments have been directed more to ascertain the saccharine quality of the corn stalk, than the amount a given quantity of ground will produce; but the calculations made from trials on a small scale, leave no room to doubt that the quantity of sugar will be from 800 to 1,000 pounds.

This amount will not appear unreasonable, when it is considered that the juice of cane is as rich as that of corn, and the weight of green crop produced at least equal. Mr. Ellsworth, in one of his publications, states as the result of actual weighing and measuring, that corn sown broadcast yielded five pounds of green stalks per square foot; this is at the rate of 1081 tons to the acre.

My attention was first directed to Maize as a material for sugar, by observing that in some stalks the juice was extremely sweet, while in others it was weak and watery. On examination it appeared, that the latter had borne large and perfect ears of grain, while on the former, these were either small in size, or entirely wanting. The natural conclusion from this observation was, that if the ears were taken off in their embryo state, the whole quantity of saccharine matter produced by the process of vegetation, would be preserved in the stalk, from which it might be extracted when the plant was matured. But the idea occurred too late in the season to test it by experiment. A few stalks however were found, which from some cause, had borne no grain; these were bruised with a mallet, and the juice extracted by a lever press. Some were then added, and the defecation, evaporation, &c., began, and finished in a single vessel. By these simple means, sugar of fair quality was produced, which was sent to the Horticultural Exhibition of our Society in 1840.

The following mode of cultivating the plant, making the sugar, is the best that can now be derived.

The kind of soil best adapted to corn is so well understood, that no directions on this point are necessary, except that it should be rich, the richer the better; if not naturally fertile, manure must be applied either ploughed in or spread upon the surface, or used both ways, according to the ability of the owner. Nothing can form a better preparation for the crop, than a clover seed well turned under, and harrowed fine immediately before planting. Select for seed the largest and best ears of any variety of corn not disposed to throw up suckers, or spread out in branches; that kind most productive in the neighborhood, will be generally the one best adapted to the purpose. The planting should be done with a cr. line machine. One man with a pair of horses, and an instrument of this kind, will plant and cover, in the most perfect manner, from ten to twelve acres in a day. The rows (if practicable, let them run north and south) two and a half feet apart, and the seed dropped sufficiently thick in the row to insure a plant every two or three inches.

A large harrow made with teeth arranged so as not to injure the corn, may be used to advantage soon after it is up. The after culture is performed with a cultivator, and here will be perceived one of the great advantages of drilling; the plants all growing in lines, perfectly regular and straight with each other, the horse-hoe stirs the earth and cuts up the weeds close by every one, so that no hand-hoeing will be required in any part of the cultivation.

"It is a part of the system of cane planting in Louisiana, to raise as full a stand of cane upon the ground as possible; experience having proved that the most sugar is obtained from the land in this way." As far as my experience has gone, the same thing is true of corn. This point must therefore be attended to, and the deficiencies, if any occur, made up by timely replanting.

The next operation is taking off the ears. Many stalks will not produce any, but wherever they appear, they must be removed. It is not best to undertake this work too early; as when the ears first appear, they are tender, and cannot be taken off

without breaking, which increases the trouble.—Any time before the formation of grain upon them, will be soon enough.

Nothing farther is necessary to be done until the crop is ready to cut for grinding. In our latitude, the cutting may commence, with the earlier varieties, about the middle of August. The later kinds will be ripe in September, and continue in season until cut off by frost. The stalks should be tipped and bladed while standing in the field.—They are then cut, tied in bundles, and taken to the mill. The tops and blades, when properly cured, make excellent fodder, rather better, it is believed, than any hitherto used; and the residuum, after passing the rollers, may easily be dried and used in the same way; another advantage over the cane, which, after the juice is expressed, is usually burned.

It will be remembered that Mr. Webb operates on a taller kind of corn than that which we cultivate at the North.—Hence we think it would be more convenient to top and blade the stalks after they are gathered. The machine for grinding the stalks is of the cylinder, such as used for grinding apples, or "three upright wooden rollers, from twenty to forty inches in length, turned to run true and put into a strong frame" will answer. The power applied to the middle roller by means of a sweep as in a cider mill. Mr. Webb describes a better machine "made entirely of iron; three horizontal rollers erected one above and two below, the stalk passes directly through, receiving two pressures before it escapes. The lower cylinders are contained in a small cistern which receives the juice."

Mr. Webb thus describes his process of manufacturing the sugar after the juice is expressed.

"The process which has been employed in the manufacture of Maize sugar, is as follows: The juice, after coming from the mill, stood for a short time to deposit some of its coarser impurities; it was then poured off, and passed through a flannel strainer, in order to get rid of such matters as could be separated in this way. Lime water, called milk of lime, was then added in the proportion of one or two table spoons full to the gallon. It is said by sugar manufacturers, that knowledge on this point can only be acquired by experience; but I have never failed in making sugar from employing too much or too little of the lime. A certain portion of this substance, however, is undoubtedly necessary, and more or less than this will be injurious; but no precise directions can be given about it. The juice was then placed over the fire, and brought nearly to the boiling point, when it was carefully skimmed, taking care to complete this operation before ebullition commenced. It was then boiled down rapidly, removing the scum as it rose. The juice was examined from time to time, and if there was an appearance of feculent particles which would not rise to the surface, it was again passed through a flannel strainer. In judging when the syrup was sufficiently boiled, a portion was taken between the thumb and finger, and if when moderately cool, a thread half an inch long could be drawn, it was considered to be done, and was poured into broad shallow vessels to crystallize. In some cases crystallization commenced in twelve hours; in others, not till after several days; and in no case was this process so far completed as to allow the sugar to be drained in less than three weeks from the time of boiling. The reason why so great a length of time was required, I have not yet been able to discover. There is no doubt but that an improved process of manufacture will cause it to granulate as quickly as any other.

It will be seen that the business is yet in its infancy. It is well known that our fathers sweetened themselves during the revolution, with "corn-stalk molasses," but they never made sugar we believe. Much is yet to be learned,—let us all apply ourselves to the task—plant at least 1-4 of an acre of corn in the manner recommended, and see what can be done. One man may discover one fact, another will discover another fact and so in the end, by collecting all the facts, much light will be thrown upon the subject, and we shall thus ascertain if we can profitably manufacture our own sugar at home or not.

**PIG LAMP OIL.**—The extracting oil from lard will become a great business in the far west, where pigs spring up spontaneously and fat themselves to death wholly by moon shine. And it will thus be indirectly an advantage to the north, for they will not crowd in their fatty pork into the market and undersell us. It may not be profitable to us to go into the business—but yet some thrifty farmer may be disposed to fat a pig or two every year, and convert it to the manufacture of oil and candles for his own family use,—and sometimes a fat pig may die accidentally and not be suitable for food and this disposition of it may be better than throwing it into the soap grease. We shall publish next week the best process.—It is the subject of a patent by John H. Smith. It seems that Lard contains two ingredients, one hard and solid like wax, called Stearine, and the other fluid, called Elaine, but which we call pig lamp oil, or lamp pig oil.

### Time for the Mulberry.

The time for sowing mulberry seed, or propagating by cuts from the limbs, is rapidly approaching, and I cannot feel willing to suffer it to pass without urging every farmer, large or small, to set at least a small quantity of mulberry cuts in a nursery or seed bed. The expense of one or two thousand, and the time required to set and cultivate the plants is a mere trifle, compared with the profit which may in a few years be realized from it, and it is astonishing that men of shrewdness and economy should be so prone to neglect it, and especially as the experiment is already made and shows that the matter is beyond dispute, that the best kind of mulberry will grow well in any of our Northern States.

The time will come, and at no very distant day, when every farmer, who neglects stocking his farm with the best kind of mulberry trees, will regret it as one of the greatest mistakes of his life, and should his children reproach him for neglecting to lay a foundation for their competence and wealth, it would not be at all surprising. We have no doubt that the pecuniary circumstances of the next generation will be strongly and distinctly marked by our attention or inattention to this comparatively trifling matter. Twenty years hence, the children of such parents as are now charged with being silly maniacs, will be in far better circumstances than the children of those who adhere to their preconceived opinions and unyielding prejudices against the slightest deviation from the track of their ancestors.

We make no pretensions to the faculty of prescience; but from facts in our possession, we have no misgivings on the subject of the practicability and profit of the culture of silk in the United States. We do believe this country destined, by a kind providence, to become the greatest silk growing country in the world, and that those who engage in it early and pursue it zealously and understandingly, will unquestionably make themselves and their posterity rich. Were it an uncertain business, or attended with great expense, we should be less solicitous to persuade farmers to engage in it, but the expenditure of a very few dollars for cuts, of the well tested, and highly approved *Morus Expansa* Mulberry tree, which I can furnish and send to order the present spring to the amount of 50,000 cuts will furnish the means of trying the experiment. Applicants should not delay longer as the season is already arrived for exportation.

Mr. Editor, if the above should be considered worthy a place in the Farmer, please give it an early insertion as possible that the readers of your paper may have the benefit, before the present season be past. The importance of having such means of spreading information, as is afforded by your paper, (The Maine Farmer,) cannot be too highly appreciated by the public; and I am happy to see it so extensively circulated. JOHN DILLINGHAM.

Turner, April 14, 1842.

### St. John's Wort.

FRIEND HOLMES:—S. W. calls upon me for information concerning my statement that St. John's wort would cure the Consumption. He asks how I came by my knowledge in so important an affair? I will endeavor to inform him.

A friend of mine, who resides in Industry, in this State, told me that his wife was sick of what the Doctors called the Consumption. She was visited by four Physicians who gave her over. She was very sick—unable to sit up—had a very severe cough,—and grew no better "but rather worse,"—she failed very fast. She recollected that she had before received benefit from the use of St. John's wort; her husband procured some of it, it was steeped, and she made it her constant drink. For four or five days there appeared to be but little alteration; but after this she grew better very fast. Her health was so much improved that in the course of six or eight weeks she was able to resume her customary occupations—she commenced weaving, and wove about forty yards of cloth. During this time she made constant use of St. John's wort tea. What has been done may again be done. It helped her—it may help others.

The tea may be made as you would make peppermint or any herb tea to drink—by merely steeping the herb in water. The herb may be gathered any time after it is large enough—but the best time for gathering it is during the seventh month.

A supply may now doubtless be found in almost every hay mow, where there is any. If S. W. does not know it, let him ask his grandmother to point out the herb she frequently used to put in her cheeks.

I much approve the use of this simple remedy. It is true I have not yet thought myself in consumption, (my friend Holmes will know that I am rather gaining flesh)—my distant friends need not be alarmed for me, therefore I have not experimented with it on my own system; although when I do think I need it, (and I cannot tell how soon that may be,) I shall certainly use it. I would advise S. W. to do the same. ADAM MOTT.

Wilton, 4th Mo. 1842.

\* Good! We late to see our friend full energy.—Ed.

### Grave Charges.

DEAR DOCTOR:—You will not deny the right of every person, peaceably and quietly, to divest himself of every evil that besets him, and to claim all reasonable assistance from others, in his attempts so to do. I therefore take the liberty to make a presentment of my complaint against yourself and a whole posse of your brother Editors, and claim relief from one source of discomfort, for which you and they, in my humble opinion, are accountable. I do not complain that you deprive me of any right of life, liberty or pursuit of happiness; or that you are guilty of any trespass, directly or indirectly, upon my person, property or possessions. That you injure my friends or lend your aid and succor to my enemies. Neither that you stand in the way of my attaining to any office of honor or profit, or the acquisition of any good whatever. On the contrary, I will candidly confess that my enjoyments are infinitely increased and immensely enlarged by your instrumentality. Yet sir, my peace of mind is often disturbed, and my taste such as nature gave me and such as I have been able to acquire, is so frequently disgusted, that I am determined to bear it no longer, without at least, showing a proper degree of resentment.

Well Sir, I suppose you will be glad to hear my charges. I must say I love and respect you all so sincerely that I cannot, in good conscience, accuse you of telling lies; but my charge is, which I make with the same good conscience, that you are guilty of speaking falsely, and that too wilfully and knowingly. And the falsehood being perceived, effects at least a lack of good taste. This is truly a pretty heavy charge; and now for the proof.

I read in the Maine Farmer that Ezekiel Holmes is its sole Editor. I read in its editorial, Monthly Farmer, Vol. I, No. 3, speaking of hightop sweetmeats, you say "the scions or trees we have forgotten." Now Sir, who are "we"? Why, no body under the sun but your own dear self, Ezekiel Holmes Esq. And why did you say we? why not speak right out the honest truth, and say I myself? I should have concluded you as one of the last of men to conform to the unwise ways of this naughty world; but it does verily appear to me that herein you are verily guilty; and I think that you will confess that I have made out the first case set in the indictment, viz:—speaking falsely. And will you deny the second—that it is a lack of good taste? Truly said there is no accounting for taste, but what more beautiful element of correct taste, is there than truth? I un-

dertake to say, it never exists without it; and that language, when it presents aught that is contradictory to this, disturbs all the elements of beauty and disfigures all the harmonizing properties of taste. I am almost glad that you are not alone in this thing. Indeed I find few of the editorial corps, who are not obnoxious to the charge. Mr. Drew is a great sinner in this way. See the Banner, Vol. 7, No. 38. We went into the legislature and while officiating there as chaplain, &c. Mr. Severance, and Mr. Cummings of the Mirror, are often verily guilty. John Neal in the Tribune Vol. I, page 386 says—"We were in a huff"—after going ourselves, &c. In short the custom is not peculiar to editors alone but a large proportion of our preachers have adopted it.

But you may say that you assume this form to save yourself from a greater evil, a charge of egotism. I think you all must be mistaken. If there is a tendency in the public mind to establish such a charge, it ought to be resisted and conquered; that a corrupt taste may not be formed, a taste inconsistent with truth.

In general, an Editor may consistently use the plural form when speaking of his own concerns, for the nature of the subject is such as to lead the reader to believe that he may be speaking of his connexion, his copartners, his whole concern. At least the contrary is not inevitably apparent. For instance, see Monthly Farmer, N. 1, "We do not hear much of silk culture," &c. Now I have no doubt that you, the self same Ezekiel Holmes, said this with reference to your own single self exclusively; yet the idea may embrace in yet, the whole establishment; and no discrepancy between the language, and the truth as in the other case, is apparent. Now dear Doctor, your profession is to cure diseases; here is a disease on the public literary taste;—Do try to cure it. Your business is to destroy weeds, briars and thorns. Here is a weed that is obtruding itself into all our gardens. Do try to eradicate it. Your pleasure is to make all things beautiful and fragrant and healthful and conservative. Here is an ugly form which truth is forced to wear, changing beauty into deformity and health into disease. Do remove it, and you will very much oblige your subscriber. S. F. B.

### East Somerset Co. Ag. Society.

The Trustees of the East Somerset County Agricultural Society take great pleasure in publishing the Premiums to be awarded at the Show and Fair for the year 1842, to be held at St. Albans West Village on the last Wednesday and Thursday of Sept. next. The Trustees in offering premiums, are actuated by no selfish motive. They have but one object in view, viz: that the public at large shall be benefited by our labors. It is justly and truly said, it takes every thing to make a world. Our experience has taught us that it requires less patience, labor and toil, to devise means to rectify defects that may exist in our animals or crops, than to harmonize the errors in the human mind. It is known that in every community, where a Society exists, that a few individuals have to bear the burdens thereof, while the great mass reserve themselves to find fault. Under such discouraging circumstances, a Society cannot get along harmoniously. We hope the members of this Society will be all agreed and put their shoulders to the wheel in order to carry out the great principles of the Association. If errors have heretofore existed with us, let each try to do the others in rectifying them, and point out a better way. We practice on a too narrow minded and selfish policy. We live only for ourselves, without regard to those who may succeed us. In carrying out the true policy of an Agricultural Community, we ought to be more willing to trust to divine Providence, and not to exact all our pay the first year. Providence has certain laws, laws and regulations by which the world is governed. And if we conform ourselves to them, it will certainly pay us a fair and just compensation for all materials and labor judiciously and properly applied, at proper times and seasons. The Trustees take pleasure in saying that we have in our vicinity, as good breeds of cattle, as good swine, and seed wheat as can be found in the State, and a few years more we shall be paid by them, for all toil and our trouble. We would say to those among us who have taken no interest in this great and good cause, or those if any, who have left us for any cause, that they cannot help being benefited by our exertions any more than they can help being benefited by living in a moral Community. The benefits of both will be felt by those who seemingly aid in neither.

ELIJAH WOOD, Jr., JAMES STEWART, AMBROSE FINSON, THOMAS B. TENNY, JOHN NOWELL. Trustees of said Society.

The following are the sums to be awarded in Premiums at the next Cattle Show and Fair.

STOCKS.			
Best Stud Horse,	300	200	
" breeding Mare & her colt 200	100		
" 3 years old colt,	150	100	
" Bull,	400	300	150
" Bull calf	100	75	50
" pair of working oxen not over 5 years old the previous spring,	400	300	200
" team of six yokes of working oxen from any town,	500	400	
" milch cow,	300	200	100
" heifer 3 years old	200	100	
" " 2 " " milch	200	100	
" " 1 " " "	100	75	
" calf,	75	50	
" pair of 3 years old steers	250	200	100
" " of 2 " "	200	150	75
" " of 1 " " "	100	75	50
" pair steer calves not less than 6 months old	75	50	
" ram of any kind	75	50	
" specimen of sheep 10 in number,	200	150	100
" boar not less than 4 nor more than 18 months old	200	100	75
" sow not less than 4 nor more than 18 months old	200	100	75
" Sow and her pigs	200	150	100

SAMUEL SHAW, HANSON H. WEBB and JAMES NICHOLS, 2d. Committee on Stock.

### CROPS.

Best spring wheat, (1 acre)	300	200	100
" Rye	100	75	
" Indian corn	300	200	100
" peas	150	100	
" peas and oats 1/2 acre	150	100	
" barley	150	100	50
" flax 1/2 acre, (Trustees to award at their annual meeting in April.)	200	100	50
" beans 1/2 acre do	200	150	100
" rutabagas 1/2 " do	150	100	50
" potatoes 1 " do	300	200	100
" flat turnips 1 " do	100	75	50
" carrots 1-1/4 " do	200	150	100
" sugar beets 1-1/4 " do	200	150	100
" onions not less than six bushels	100	75	
" crop or crops from one acre of any kind	200		

THOMAS SMITH, BENJ. S. JUDKINS, OLIVER S. NAY, N. B. MILLS, and ALBERT WYMAN, Committee on crops.

### MANUFACTURES.

" sward plough	100	50
" seed	100	50
" cart wheels 5 inch rim	100	50
" with axle-tree	200	100
" rakes one dozen	50	
" pitchforks 1 " "	100	50
" manure forks 1-2 dozen	100	50
" hoes one " "	100	50
" narrow axes one " "	100	50
" broad axes 1-2 " "	100	50
" improved churn	100	
" improved washing machine	100	
" root cutter	100	
" ox yokes one dozen	100	50
" improved bedsteads	100	
" dining chairs one dozen	100	
" rocking chairs 1-2 " "	100	
" specimen of calf skins 1-2 dozen	100	
" neat and sole leather three sides each	100	
" saddle and bridle	100	
" harness with plate	100	
" calf boots three pairs	100	
" thick " " "	100	
" butter 30 lbs made in June	200	150
" " 30 lbs made in fall	200	175
" " 20 lbs in balls	175	150
" cheese 20 lbs and upwards	150	100
" full cloth 10 yards	150	100
" woolen flannel 10 yds	100	75
" washed cloth 10 yds	100	75
" linen table cloth 6 by 4	75	50
" tow and linen 10 yds	50	25
" pound woolen yarn	50	25
" " worsted " "	50	25
" linen sewing thread one lb	50	25
" Agricultural song	200	100

Gratuities will be awarded for useful and ornamental manufactures. SULLIVAN LOTHROP, CALVIN BLAKE, PELLEG C. HASKELL, Committee on manufactures.

### REGULATIONS.

1st. All entries for premiums must be entered with Levi J. Merrick Esq. of St. Albans or Benjamin Pollard of Palmyra, previous to eight o'clock on the morning of the day of the show.

2d. The first day will be appropriated to the Cattle Show and exhibition of Stocks.

3d. All animals must have been owned by the person claiming the premium at least 60 days previous to the day of exhibition.

The adjudging Committee will require a written statement of the breed and general treatment of all animals, presented for a premium.

5th. On the second day will be exhibited the manufactured articles. An address may be expected and the reports of the several adjudging Committees will be read.

6th. Written statements must be made to the adjudging Committees previous to their examination specifying the kind and quality of manure put upon the land, the course pursued in cultivating the same, kind of soil cultivated &c., the management the preceding year, with an exact account of the expense of raising the crops offered for a premium.

7th. The crops must be raised and the articles manufactured by members of the Society or in their families, except ploughs and cart wheels.

8th. No premiums to be given on any articles manufactured previous to the present year.

9th. No premium will be given when the adjudging Committee do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not.

10th. All articles and animals must be in the place assigned for them by ten o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition.

11th. No premiums will be awarded unless the above regulations are strictly complied with.

LEVI J. MERRICK, Recording Secretary.

### Idlers.

MR. HOLMES:—Remarks of yours in the 6th No. of the Farmer appended to an extract of a private letter of mine, call forth the following. A hungry wolf is not more dangerous to a flock of sheep, nor a cat to a mouse, than an idler man is to the industry of a neighborhood.

There are different grades of idlers. I shall attempt to describe but one. Of all characters pernicious to society the idler is the worst. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop" is a true saying. An ambitious person who has no useful employment, will be engaged in some business not at all congenial to the good of the community. Say, for instance, a young man who has been brought up in affluent circumstances, over whom the reins of government have been kept rather loose, not having been kept to labor for a living, consequently not realizing from whence cometh his support, and on whom he is dependent for a living. His father dies, perhaps leaves him a dowry of some thousands of dollars, he is thrown upon the world without a parent's guardian care, to pursue his own wayward course. He riots in luxury a few years, becomes a degraded and reckless man: his funds become exhausted, he is left with nothing but his wits for support and to figure in the world. Being a shrewd and arch fellow, he sets himself to get a living, and repairs a mispent estate by his wits. The least harmless way, as he calls it, is speculation—to him he resorts with all the enthusiasm imaginable. The idler having had a considerable intercourse with mankind, has learnt their nature as it were, he is prepared to practice his arch and demon like designs upon them. No matter how much a person is injured, if he fills his pockets with ill gotten gain. In order for a person of this character to bring about

his purposes, he will profess great friendship, he will appear to discommode himself greatly to accommodate you, he will be very liberal, in eulogizing, not your face only, but behind your back, if he is sure it will get to your ears. I am aware the reader will say I have headed this article improperly, the person you are describing is a very busy body. Just so my reader, he is a *tyro* in his manner of employment. Should he fail in accomplishing his wishes as regards, what he calls a good trade with you, or rather in getting a good trade out of you, the scandal of your name will go as it were upon the wings of the wind, through his instrumentality.

He is idle in the strongest acceptation of the term as regards rural or useful pursuits, he is idle in the education of his children, being from home the greater part of his time, his family is brought up in idleness like himself; they go on unrestrained in the ways of vice and folly, and become a pest and nuisance to the community instead of a blessing.

He is idle in the management of his farm; in fine he is idle in the performance of all deeds of a philanthropic or patriotic nature, except where his own personal aggrandizement is interested.

An idler of this character will be very good, liberal and accommodating to you in case of misfortune or affliction, but mind ye, he will get in return tenfold if you are not upon your guard. The idler is not idle, in scattering firebrands and discords among neighborhoods and families. It is an old and true saying, "one scabby sheep infects the flock," so it is with the idler, he will be in the tramp continually, from neighbor to neighbor, sowing discord and contention, and before you are aware, and from what cause you cannot tell, some one will be pointing, and appear indifferent towards you. The fact is, the idler has done the mischief—you may or may not have dropped a word not exactly right about a neighbor, the idler not feeling right towards you, takes the advantage of it, he goes, as it were on "eagle's wings," and reports you as an infernal villain, or vile scoundrel, thus sowing discord and slander instead of becoming a "peace maker."

The idler will go so far in his shrewdness, subtle and demagogic practices, as to cause dissensions in, and separation of families, if he cannot bring about his purposes without it; he may have a trade or bargain in view, which he cannot accomplish without a separation.

Much more might be said in condemnation of this class of idlers, but I forbear lest some one may think I am personifying. Reader, hasten thou an idler in thy vicinity, neighborhood or family, watch his movements with all the vigilance that thou wouldst the most inveterate enemy, although he may appear to you in sheep's clothing, be assured, inwardly he is a ravenous wolf. Should an idler chance to read this whom the coat seems to fit, he must wear it, until he gets a back more becoming a better one.

P. S. Perhaps some individuals may think the above contains some rather "sharp touches," no sharper than they deserve I think. Will you hit 'em a rap Doctor?

### Hints to New Settlers.

MR. HOLMES:—Having a space unoccupied in my sheet, I fill it with the following, which may be of some use to new beginners like myself. Should you think it worthy a place in your highly esteemed paper you may insert it.

Undoubtedly there are young men, who by industry and economy have accumulated a sum of money sufficient to purchase a lot of land in the wilderness, who are at a stand, or rather have not come to the conclusion, which is best, to buy the new



eternities of the supporters of the lamented Harrison, except the "hard cider," which with all other spirituous liquors banish from your premises by all means, only in cases of extreme necessity, which are very rare.

**Plantation, No. 2, April, 1842.**  
P. S. I feel grateful for the direction "given by your correspondents, Mr. — and Mr. John H. Fuller, on sending new land to grass. Their favor will be cheerfully reciprocated, when an opportunity occurs. Will Mr. Fuller give us, new beginners, advice on making a farm in the wilderness. An explanation of the success which hath attended your efforts, may be of great benefit to many. Although we are beset with soot, ashes, and smoke, and are hardly distinguishable from African "darkies," yet we feel a desire for information, that we may become intelligent, and know our superior station. Nevertheless we feel one notch above all others, in any situation whatever, because we stand at the head of the class.

## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. \* \* \* The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

## Thoughts on Smith's Moral Objections to a Tariff.

MR. HOLMES:—I understand that you have opened the columns of your paper to the discussion of the tariff question. I was sorry for this, because I feared it would be said that your paper had become a political paper. Party politics, as they have been managed for a number of years past, is a sickening sight to me, yet I cannot help bestowing a thought upon the policy pursued by our government, for it affects my living, even to the very pudding I eat. The very first piece I saw in your paper upon the subject of the tariff, was entitled "Moral objections to the tariff, by Gerrit Smith." As a religious and moral man, I have been disposed to think highly of Mr. Smith, but his standard of morals is so different from mine, that I have thought I must say something in objection. It seems to me that he has forgotten the times in which he lives, and taken a leap into the millennium day. If self defence forms no part of Mr. Smith's moral creed, it has heretofore formed part of mine. If neither governments nor individuals are to take no more care of themselves than of the farthest person on earth, then Mr. Smith's standard may be a good one, and his reasoning just. If that time has come, then away with all locks, bolts and bars, and all title deeds and all written obligations between man and man. I have thought that bolts, locks, title deeds and courts of justice were yet necessary, and that I was under greater obligation to take care of my own family and children, than of a stranger. If I am wrong I wish to be convinced of it. I have supposed, that he that did not provide for his own, and especially for his own household, had denied the faith and was worse than an infidel. I would take my morals from the Bible, and so I suppose Mr. Smith would. If the directions of our Saviour, to do as you would be done by under like circumstances, was to be explained as it seems Mr. Smith must explain it, every criminal at the bar must be discharged. It appears to me that a more just explanation would be that we ought to render such justice to others, as we reasonably could wish were the circumstances reversed. If nations are not to take care of themselves, and if legislators are not bound to so legislate, all things considered, then individuals may not. I will grant to Mr. Smith that there is too much selfish action at the present day, in the world, but I cannot think, at the present day, Mr. Smith has faith enough to follow out his supposed standard of morals. Now if locks, bolts, bars and title deeds, or any other thing for personal security are necessary, then it appears to me that a just tariff laid by our government, is as necessary, to protect American labor, and the producing classes, and to support the government. I know not what Mr. Smith means by high tariff, unless he wishes to render any tariff odious. I do not wish a high tariff, but I do not wish that foreigners may have the liberty to come into our markets and pay no duty, and compete with home born subjects on a scale of equality. For that would be reducing our labor to European prices. Many of our fabrics must be made so far back from our sea board that it would be attended with nearly as much cost to get them to market as to get them from Europe to our cities. I wish not for such a tariff as would amount to prohibition, but such a tariff as would support the government, and render our manufactured articles so high that our mechanics could afford to make them, and raw materials so high that farmers can afford to raise them. Not to make any portion of our people rich, nor to starve them by their idleness. If work is worth nothing, none will be done. I cannot believe that Mr. Smith is one of the suffering many. The suffering many have not the standard of morality that Mr. Smith has.

"Self love the spring of action acts the soul," Reason's comparing balance rules the whole," said Pope in his time. And do we live in better times than he did? Were there nothing of selfishness, there would be much more idleness in the present state of the world. We must take the world as it is, and not as Mr. Smith would wish to have it. I am of the opinion that we cannot live comfortably in this nation without a higher tariff than we now have. From 1783, when the war of the revolution ceased, to 1828 a period of forty five years, this nation was prosperous on the whole, although they had one war. I ask, are we now so prosperous in 1842, altho' we have had no war since that time, except the Florida war with the Indians? Let us return to ancient policy, that policy which will and carry us to a state of prosperity again; for one am tired of new notions; although they may be sanctioned by great names, like that of Mr. Smith.

A PLAIN FARMER.

Wintrop, March 20, 1842.

DEAR DOCTOR:—There is such a fuss among the knowing ones of the people just now about the tariff, &c.; and so much talk about duties and protection, of finances and such like, that we poor ploughhogs don't hardly know how to hold our end up. Now I'll tell you what, Mr. Printer, I've thought there is a right good thing for us that don't know much about these things. It is for us to make out a statement, in the Farmer, of

all the tariffs that has ever been in the U. States from the beginning of the world to this day; and give us an item or two and so, of each one, so that we can see how these things have been working, and how much protection and how much no-protection we have had. I guess as how you'll find a pretty good share of protection all along shore, and I believe it pretty near right too. It seems to me, fired hard for the government, after it has encouraged all our shoemakers, and batters, and clothiers, and factory folks, &c. &c., to lay out so much, just now, when they have got so well under way, to put a damper on them and make them give all up and turn farmers. Besides, what a pretty pickle we should be in, if we are all to be farmers, about selling our pork, and beef, and wheat, and corn, &c. If all should be raising, who would be buying; and if the British and French would't buy our shoes and potatoes, how should we pay for our French shoes and English broadcloths?

But howsoever, I don't know much about these things, and therefore I want you to help, but if you think 'twill cost more than 'twill come to, you need't do nothing about it. Yours to serve,

BILL BARLEYCORN.

FREE TRADE QUERIES.

Do or do not the laboring portions of those countries with whom this country holds the most commerce, work for a much lower rate of wages than in this? And, if yes; then would not practical free trade with those countries reduce the wages of labor in this or any other country trading with them to about the same standard of wages? For instance—suppose that in England the manufacturers of cloth get thirty-five cents a day for their work, and with an unrestricted trade with them, how much would the cloth manufacturer of this country be able to earn per day in competition with them?

If the manufacturer of cutlery works for twenty-five cents per day, in Sheffield, and the gun makers of Birmingham work for the same wages, what will be the price of labor here to compete with them under a free trade?

If in Italy and France the silk manufacturers get but one shilling per day for their work, all else being equal, what wages could an American get and compete with them in our own market?

If the agricultural laborer gets but fifteen cents a day in European countries, could our farmers sell to them the produce of our soil without putting labor down to the same price, or labor for its production here?

Does not the present system of trade with Europe enable her to glut our markets, and, by underselling us here, to constantly drain us of our specie, whilst we are debared from their markets by their tariff impositions upon our manufactures as well as nearly all of our agricultural products?

Would not the free trade principles, if carried into practice, tend to lower the price of labor of all kinds? And, if yes; would it also lower the expenses of the government in proportion? the salaries of our officers, pay of the army and navy, pay of foreign ministers and agents, legal and professional pay? will it lower the rate of interest, lessen pensions and annuities? will it lessen the amount due on a note, bond, or mortgage, or facilitate the debtor in the payment of them?—Will it not enhance the wealth of the rich just in proportion as it depresses the wages of labor?

When these questions are satisfactorily answered by the free trade advocates, there will be no difficulty for the people of this country to decide which doctrine they are in favor of.

YANKEE.

N. Y. State Mechanic.

Application of Hot Blast in Smelting.

Extract from a Correspondent of the London Mining Journal.

Air increases in volume as its temperature is raised—its progressive rate of expansion is nearly uniform for equal increments of heat and the law which governs this increase is, that gases expand one four hundred and eightieth of the bulk they had at the freezing point for every degree of Fahrenheit; it has also been ascertained that the constituents, as regards volume, are, that one cubic inch of oxygen, mixed with four cubic inches of nitrogen, will represent the proportions of any part of the surrounding atmosphere; by atomic weight, the relative proportions are nearly three and a half nitrogen to one of oxygen. Now, as combustion goes on accordingly as a greater or lesser quantity of oxygen is admitted into the furnace, it will follow that, where cold air is used, the maximum quantity of this elementary body is duly sent in, because the chemical proportions being known, the quantum of oxygen consumed can always be ascertained by calculating the dimensions of the cylinder and the number of strokes made per minute; but where hot-blast is employed, the temperature of the prepared air is liable to variation, and, as a matter of course, the important constituent of the atmosphere, above described, will vary with it. Thus, if the heat which the air receives from the stoves is only 430° Fahrenheit, it is clear that, at this temperature, it would exactly double its volume if unconfinned; under such circumstances, a cubic foot would yield an amount of oxygen equal only to half the quantity contained in a foot of cold air. The remedy for this is to confine or condense the hot air, and so admit it into the furnace, at what is termed a strong pillar of blast; and, in order to effect this, the motive power and blast apparatus must all be of sufficient capacity. If no other advantage arises from a proper application of the natural law herein described, than that of carefully suiting the machinery to the duty to be performed, it will be no inconsiderable benefit to those who embark in the manufacture of iron.

It is true that, whether with hot or with cold air, the oxygen forced in can always be calculated, because the delivery of blast from the cylinder must pass through the regulator into the heating stoves, and thence into the furnace, so that the absolute quantity can be easily ascertained; but as it is an object, in working with hot-blast, to arrive at a temperature much above 480°, say, 594°, the melting point of lead, which is in fact, the test made use of, it becomes necessary, in a high degree, to ascertain, by calculation, the equivalent pillar or extra pressure which will be required for every given increment of temperature—so that the dose of oxygen, which proper combustion demands, shall, by such increased pressure, be fairly supplied to the furnace. That this is of importance cannot be matter of doubt, when we know that, if the

temperature of the hot air be 600°, (and it is often higher) it would, if not subjected to restraint, increase its bulk in the proportion as two and a quarter is to one. Fortunately, for easy calculation, the law holds good that the dilatation, previously referred to, is uniform, both at every high and very low temperatures, so that great exactitude may be arrived at. It may be objected to all these observations, that their application to smelting purposes can be of no use to the iron master; but I am satisfied that, if science goes hand in hand with manufacture, the latter must be benefited.

It has been found in the reduction of the Welsh ores with anthracite (to which this letter may be considered principally to refer) that but little good can be done under a pillar of blast equal to 2 3/4 lbs.; in fact, the greater the pressure and higher the temperature of the hot air, the more will this otherwise intractable fuel be made available to the reduction of the ores associated with it; indeed, by the aid of "hot-blast," stone-coal will smelt any description of iron mine whatever, it matters not how lean or how rich—whether a "mild" or a "hot" mine, as the local phrase goes—this remarkable fuel will reduce them all. And, by the singular certain manner in which it imparts its carbon during cementation, it enables those ores to be smelted with advantage which heretofore could not be used in the manufacture of good pig iron; it will soon be seen that these very qualities, together with its capability of bearing heat, will occasion anthracite to be exported from Wales to foreign countries possessing iron ore but no fuel.

The general tendency of these observations is to the effect, that, in hot-blast, the higher the temperature the greater the necessity for a strong pillar to restore, in some measure, the attenuated state of the air, in order that the furnace may receive the proper quantity of the great supporter of combustion that may be due to its smelting powers; and, I think, I may safely say, that if the formation of furnaces to suit the materials, (whatever be the description of the fuel), and the adaptation of blast to the same purpose, always received deliberate consideration previous to the erection of works, the melancholy disappointments and failures, which it is sometimes our misfortune to witness, would rarely occur.

New mode of preparing Skins for Gelatine.

Sec. and for Tanning.—The skins and other animal substances are first divested of hair, and this is effected by placing them in a solution of lime, potash, or soda, or combined portions of either, dissolved in water, in the proportion of from 8 to 26 lbs. of lime, and from 4 to 16 lbs. of potash or soda, to every 50 gallons of water; they remain in this 24 hours, by which time the hair will be slightly loosened. The animal substances, together with a quantity of the solution, are then placed in a rotating cylinder, formed of bars of wood or metal set at short distances asunder, and secured to strong circular ends of from two to four feet in diameter, (or instead of the bars a perforated surface of wood may be used) the cylinder being placed in a case or trough of any suitable material. The cylinder continues revolving until, by the action of the lime, potash, or soda, aided by the friction of the internal surface of the cylinder and the animal substances against each other, the hair is removed, together with some of the albumen which such animal substances contain. They are then taken out of the cylinder, and after being fleshed or shaved in the usual way, are washed and soaked in water until thoroughly cleansed.

The substances are now steeped in a large vat, and allowed to remain in the water until a slight putrescence is evident. They are then removed to a suitable receivers, in which they are covered with water, and upon them is poured from 6 to 23 or 30 lbs. of hydrochloric acid for every cwt. of animal substances; the receiver contains, or may be mixed with a sufficient quantity which are stirred round, in order that the mixture may have access to all parts of their surfaces. The vessel is then covered over, and the time varying from 8 to 24 hours; the skins and other animal substances generally assuming a white semi-transparent appearance when they have been exposed a sufficient time to the action of the mixture.

The substances are next thoroughly washed in cold water, and deposited in a tank, through which a current of fresh water is constantly flowing. They remain in this two or three days, are then ready to have the gelatine, size or glue extracted from them.

Instead of the hydrochloric acid in solution the substances may be exposed in a close vessel to the action of hydrochloric acid gas, or to the action of the same gas, disengaged, and absorbed by water.

Hides or skins intended to be tanned are subjected to the above processes, and after that they are tanned in the ordinary way.—*Lancet*.

Advocate.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.—The London Mercantile Journal gives a description of a new machine invented by a Mr. Rawson, destined to produce a mighty and complete revolution in the paper trade. From this statement, it appears that the paper, after being made and dried on the steam cylinder now in use, and wound on the reel, is then taken to the sizing machine, and passed under the roller which works in the size trough; it then passes through metal rollers, which take off the superfluous quantity, and is wound on a reel at the end. The operation of size paring is simply performed by winding the paper when thus sized on to another reel. This operation is extremely beneficial to the paper, and conducted with great rapidity, ten reams being size paring in as many minutes. The paper is then passed on to the drying machine, which consists of a series of open drums with fans inside, moving at various speeds, and fanning upon every part of the paper as it passes warm air, which absorbs the moisture in the size, and leaves the gelatine firmly attached to the paper. A twelve months continual working has demonstrated beyond all question the intrinsic worth of this invention, founded as it is upon the soundest principles, and carried out by the most beautiful, accurate machinery. Manufacturers, the most influential in Great Britain, have thoroughly tested it, and have not scrupled to admit that the principle must shortly be universally adopted by those manufacturers of machine-made papers who are desirous to maintain their position in the market.

The introduction of the paper machine by Fourdrinier produced changes of the most im-

portant character in the manufacture of paper; and had such machine been accompanied by the principle now carried forward by this invention, scarcely any thing would have remained to be desired in the manufacturing operations. But it has always been felt that that machine was imperfect and incomplete, inasmuch as manufacturers were unable to carry forward the sizing & drying operations otherwise than by the most destructive and barbarous modes. There have been repeated attempts made to size by machines, but hitherto with little success; where it is continued its advantage is rendered more than equivalent by the mode adopted in drying by heated cylinders. Engine sizing, although more general, is scarcely more satisfactory.

WIRE BRIDGE IN FAIRMOUNT.—This novel, yet beautiful structure, is going ahead rapidly, and will be ready for use early in the Spring. The bridge itself will be composed of wood, suspended from wire cables. Ten cables, consisting of about 300 wires each, are stretched from the abutments on each side of the river. They pass over the tops of massive granite columns 30 feet high—These columns stand on the tops of the abutments and the cables are secured on the eastern side in the solid rock, and on the western side by huge blocks of granite above the excavations. The cables, as they pass the tops of the columns, rest upon the iron axles which yield a little as the action of the bridge needs relief.

The distance from the granite columns to the centre of the span of the inverted arch formed by the cable, is about 3450 feet. The curves of course, will be very beautiful. The bridge itself runs in a horizontal line, from abutment to abutment cutting the curve at its base. It will be 20 feet wide, afford ample space for the carriage, way, and foot paths on each side of generous width. The bridge is simply a platform with railings, made light and graceful. It will hang from the cables by wire ropes, securely fastened. The whole structure will combine beauty, strength, durability, for freshets can never reach it, and the cables are incapable of decay. Repairs upon the wood can always be made with the utmost ease. (Philadelphia American.

Mr. Gales:—In an old Newspaper, I find the following curious Rule:

To find on what day of the week any given day of the month fell, or may fall, for any year—past, present or future.

RULE.

To the given year, add its one fourth and one four hundredth part (omitting fractions) also, the number of days, from the beginning of the year up to the given date inclusive. From this amount, subtract the one hundredth part of the given year, throwing off fractions. Then divide the remainder by seven; and if, after this division, there be any remainder, the number of the remainder will be the number of the day of the week as required. Thus, if the remainder be one, the day is Sunday; if two, the day is Monday, and so on, but if there be no remainder, the required day will be Saturday.

EXAMPLE.

Question? On what day of the week did the 2d of May 1798 fall?

1798—the given year.

449—1/4th of the given year, fractions omitted.

4—1/400th, part of the given year, fractions omitted.

122—the number of days from the 1st January, to the 2d of May,

2373—sum.

17—1/100th part of the given year, fractions omitted.

7) 2356—remainder.

336—4. The remainder. (Answer, 4th day, Wednesday.

NOTE.—If given year be Leap Year the unit must be subtracted from one fourth of the given year. Thus if the given year be 1820. The first quotient will 454 instead of 455, the proper quotient. If the given year is exactly divisible by 4, it is Leap Year.

Will some one give the "rationale" of the above rule, for it is both curious and useful. American Independence was declared on Thursday, as may be seen by calculating it by the rule.—*From the Raleigh Register*.

List of Letters Patents

Granted during the year 1841, with the names of patentees and place of residence.

(Concluded.)

CLASS 12—LEVER, SCREW, AND OTHER MECHANICAL POWERS.

In Balance, platform, Thomas Y. Jennings Geneva, Ohio.

In Balance, portable, Albert Dole Bangor, Me.

In Balance, steelyards, Eli Willemien Leeburg, Ohio.

In Balance, weighing apparatus, Martin Robbins Hollidaysburg, Pa.

In Balance, weighing apparatus, Christopher Edward Damper Ware, England.

In Building, &c., removing, Lewis Pullman, Portland, N. Y.

In Hoisting, machinery for, John B. Holmes Boston, Mass.

In Packing tobacco, staves, &c., of cast iron for, Thomas Simon Richmond, Va.

In Press, cheese, Damon A. Church Friendship, N. Y.

In Press, cheese, Job Arnold Harmony, N. Y.

In Press, cotton, William C. Van Hoesen Catskill, N. Y.

In Press, cotton, hay, &c., Lemuel Bolles, Jedediah Prescott, and Wm. A. Bickford Memphis, Tenn.

In Press, cotton, hay, &c., Charles W. Hawkes Brunswick, Me.

In Press, hydrostatics—see Class 11.

In Press, screw, and application to the pressure of steam from tallow, Richard Jones Circleville, Ohio.

In Press, seal, A. Ralston Chase Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Press, tobacco, Thomas G. Hardey Tracy's Landing, Md.

In Press, tobacco, Elliott Richardson West River, Md.

In Press, tobacco, Albert Sned Richmond, Va.

In Press, tobacco, Joseph Buey West River, Md.

In Raising blocks of ice, machinery for, Nathaniel J. Weych Cambridge, Mass.

In Raising sunken vessels—see Class 9.

CLASS 13—GRINDING MILLS AND MILL GRINDING.

In Flour, manufacturing, &c., Andrew D. Worman Fredericktown, Md.

In Flour, manufacturing, &c., Ward New York.

In Flour, manufacturing, &c., George M. Copeland Geneva, Ohio.

In Flour, manufacturing, &c., Samuel Sheldon Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Flour, manufacturing, &c., Maria C. Forrist Forthburgh, Mass.

In Grinding, or step of mill spindles, &c., Jacob Staub Georgetown, D. C.

In Horse power, Edmund Warren New York.

In Horse power, J. Francis Mours Falmouth, Va.

In Horse power, Samuel H. Little Gettysburg, Pa.

In Horse power, (reissue), Samuel H. Little Gettysburg, Pa.

In Horse power, Thomas J. Wells New York.

In Horse power, Moses Davenport Pittsburg, Pa.

In Horse power, endless chain, Alonzo and Wm. C. Wheeler Chatham, N. Y.

In Horse power, endless floor, Jeremiah M. Reed Fiddesfield, N. Y.

In Horse power, portable, master wheel of, John A. Tappin Hammond, N. Y.

In Mill, cylinder for granulating corn, power bark, &c., Increase Wilson New London, Ct.

In Millstones, dressing with ventilators for cooling the floor, &c., Pendleton Cheek Flat Rock, Ga.

In Mill, universal, for grinding, bulging, &c., James Bogardus New York.

In Mill, wind—see Class 11.

In Motion, fly wheel, or slide, to multiply, Charles Johnson Smith, Ill.

In Power, graduating the velocities of moving bodies, Edwin W. Jackson Albany, N. Y.

In Power, maintaining, to drive machinery, Stephen P. W. Douglas Williamson, N. Y.

CLASS 14—LUMBER.

In Auger, uniting to sinker, for boring—see Wells, Class 9.

In Blocks of wood for paving—see Class 9.

In Dovetails, cutting square joint, William Perrin Lowell, Mass.

In Dovetails and tenons, cutting, Thomas J. Wells New York.

In Laths, turning handles, poles, &c., Collins & Wister, assignees of Stacy Costill Philadelphia, Pa.

In Laths, universal chuck, Sidney S. Hogle Rockville, N. Y.

In Moulding machine, James King Norristown, N. J.

In Planing boards and timber, Harvey Law Wilmington, N. C.

In Ploughs, manufacture of, Draper Ruggles, Joel Nurse, and John C. Mason, assignees of Elbridge G. Matthews Worcester, Mass.

In Sawing machine, cross cutting, Henry Burger Danville, Indiana.

In Sawmill, David Phillips Georgetown, Pa.

In Sawmill, James B. Lowry North East, Pa. and Paulander Eggleston Mayville, N. Y.

In Sawmill, William Bryant Nashville, Tenn.

In Sawmills, dogs, Damon A. Church Friendship, N. Y.

In Sawmills, dogs, Linus Yale Newport, N. Y.

In Sawmills, head block of, &c., James King Sapping Grove, Va.

In Sawmills, portable, James C. Mayo Columbia, Va.

In Sawmills, portable circular, George Page Baltimore, Md.

In Sawmills, resawing boards, &c., Pearson, Crosby Fredonia, N. Y.

In Sawmills, self-acting, Frederick Goodell and Thomas W. Harvey New York.

In Sawmills, sawing logs in, Jeremiah Rohrer Rohrerstown, Md.

In Saws, cutting, Truman Walcott Stow, Mass.

In Saws, cutting, L. White Jefferson, Ind.

In Saws, riving and, William S. George Baltimore, Md.

In Splits, cutting for manufacturing brooms, &c., Lyman Gleason Le Roy, N. Y.

In Splitting timber and making splints, laths, &c., Benjamin Beach Clarksville, Ohio.

In Staves, cutting, Ephraim Manning Acton, Mass.

In Staves, sawing, bighest, for barrels, &c., Robert Stuart Mt. Hope City, Ind.

CLASS 15—STONE AND CLAY MANUFACTURES.

In Brick press, Thomas Conklin Woodville, Miss.

In Brick press, Thomas W. Smith Alexandria, D. C.

In Brick press, Walden Beach and Ephraim Lukens Baltimore, Md.

In Brick press, Charles G. Brown Caldwell, N. Y.

In Brick press and tile, Joseph B. Wilson Malden, Mass., and Alfred R. Crasman Huntingdon, Mass.

In Clay, moulding and pressing, applied to the construction of fences, &c., Mercy Wright Tallytown, Pa.

In Glaze, moulds for pressing, Hiram Dillaway Boston, Mass.

In Knobs of all kinds of clay, &c., making, John G. Hotchkiss New Haven, Ct., and John A. Davenport and John W. Quincy New York.

In Mill stones, dressing—see Class 13.

In Stone, cutting and dressing, Thomas J. Cornell Worcester, Mass.

CLASS 16—LEATHER.

In Boots and shoes, manufacturing, Ansel Thayer Braintree, Mass.

In Boots, treading, Elias Hall, Jr. Spencer, Mass.

In Crimping leather, clamps for, Josiah M. Read Boston, Mass.

In Cutter's beam, constructing the face of, Ichabod Lindsey Charleston, Mass.

In Harness, blinds of horse bridles, John G. Tibbets New York.

In Harness, horse collars, cutting the leather of, Thomas Parkinson Sparta, N. Y.

In Harness, horse collars, stretching, &c., James P. Osborn Reddington, N. J.

In Hats of leather, manufacturing, James S. and William Wilbert Eden, N. Y.

In Hides, raw, and leather, cutting into strips for the manufacture of ropes, Philip B. Holmes and William Pettit Clarkstown, Mass.

In Saddles, spring, Thomas Morlock Liberty, Ind.

In Shoemakers' prying knives, Isaac S. Pendergast Barnstead, N. H.

In Splitting leather, Alpha Richardson Boston, Mass.

In Tanning hides, &c., process of, Simeon Guilford Lebanon, Pa.

In Tanning, removing wool, &c., from skins of animals, Francis and Hason Robinson Wilmington, D. I.

In Trunks, travelling, John Fitzgibbon Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASS 17—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MACHINES, AND IMPLEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

In Bedstead, cutting tenons and boring holes in the rails of, Thomas Cole Greensburg, Ind.

In Bedstead, fastening of, Hermann C. Ernst Vandell, Ill.

In Bedstead, securing and fastening the rails of, John P.



lender for debts, merchandise is not. It therefore seems to be in the body politic what the blood is to the human body, a circulating current essential to vitality and strength. If the latter does not flow regularly in its natural channel, it occasions distress. The present embarrassments are owing to the fact that money does not circulate in the right channels. The mode of trade in money and merchandise was very different. When you wish to purchase merchandise, you visit the whole market, can go into every store or shop and find where you can do the best, and a man with the same credit can get merchandise easier than he can the same value of money. The purchaser of merchandise confers a favor or obligation upon the seller, but it is generally considered that the lender of money confers the obligation, men therefore do not stand on that equal ground when borrowing money as they do when purchasing merchandise. Again,—when it comes to the payment—A mechanic for instance gives his note for stock, and altho he has worked it up perhaps does not realize enough to pay for it, he cannot pay in any thing but money, for your lawyer says that nothing but money shall be tendered in payment for the note. He observed that the idea of Aristotle that money is barren, is correct. The money lender gets rich without producing, and when it is sought for as more valuable than any thing else, it eats up other business. This is the state or condition with us now. Real estate is declining, money has become the best thing to live by and forming the poorest—this leads men to sell their farms and obtain the money to get rich upon. The factory in your village has declined in value and sold for less than its real worth, because money has risen in value and such property declined proportionally, and of course money lending has become a better business than manufacturing. The speaker then drew a comparison between our condition and that of other people in money matters. In England during the reign of one of the Henry's interest was 40 per cent. In Anne's time it was reduced from ten to six, and then to five, because it was found that lending at 6 per cent injured the business of the country and value of estates, and became the best thing to live by. For many years past interest in England averages from 3 to 3½ per cent and vast sums have been obtained by some of our states from her for 2 per cent, and this contradicts Prof. Say's argument that usury laws increase the rates of interest. He observed that it may be said that the poor in England were not benefitted by this low rate of England, but their depressed condition was owing to their social institutions. The land holders were benefited, or in other words their aristocracy who are landholders. In this country the farmers are the aristocracy in this respect, as they are the land holders,—but they suffer from the high rate of interest, and as long as interest is kept high agriculture must suffer. He thought if Congress should regulate the tariff so as to encourage industry and also a tariff on money there would be less fluctuation and more prosperity among producing classes. He gave it as his opinion that corporations for manufacturing and banking should be made "democratic" establishments. Suppose, said he, we were just commencing, & government alone is authorised to create money, and there should not be specie enough coined for the use of the people. The State could establish banks which would lend money on moderate interest. This would prevent individuals from lending at a greater amount. But if individuals were authorised to receive a greater interest, the banks would stop; and indeed banking property is now poor, because the law limits them to a certain interest but allows individuals to take a greater.

He observed that the amount of property that had shifted hands for a few years past in consequence of usurious interest was appalling—stated as a fact that in one small town in Franklin County farms had been swept away from their owners in consequence of usurious interest,—found instances where farmers had given their notes for money for 1-4 of the cost of their farms, but finally lost all by usury.

The operation on these men in such a case is but—it awakens passions and feelings unfriendly to society, and although he may know and consider himself the willing instrument in the hands of the usurer—yet he feels as he becomes poor, and, as always the case, professed friends leave him, as if he were his enemies, and he too often turns to the means of obtaining a living not consonant with rectitude and good morals. This is the cause of so much agricultural wretchedness among us, and the instance too numerous to be winked out of sight.

Public opinion must be the remedy for these evils, and all should unite to correct this opinion, the rich as well as the poor, for if the equality of conditions so essential to freedom shall be destroyed, the wealthy may see the security of property gone, the scenes of riot and destruction that have been acted in other countries may be acted here. Like can produce like effects in similar circumstances. The power of money must be controlled in the country, or that will control all else. He did desire or wish to level the rich man to poverty—from it, but to put on the bit and the curb to a race, so that industry tho' poor may have a chance for profitable action. Prevention is better than cure. He thought that the poor debtor laws of their native land, usury, etc, as he called it, free trade money laws. A wrong disposition has been made these things, money being suffered to flow in wrong channels, and then the poor debtor laws were brought forward to cure the disease. He believed that these laws had in reality benefited but little. The money lender by taking a lien on property swept the whole into his own pockets—this led to frauds among the poor. He found that of the debts due to him as a Physician were lost the effects of these laws, because the property, any, of the debtors, finally slipped away to the money lenders. He mentioned the fact that a bill was introduced into our Legislature last winter, exempting a certain amount of land from attachment. He no doubt that the person who introduced it, did to obviate the existing evils without knowing the cause. If this bill had been passed and the property exempted from attachment, it would be of little use, it would in nine cases out of ten be bonded to the money lender and finally fall into his hands swallowed up by usury.

He proposed as a cure to strike at the root of evil, viz.—the love of money—and so made laws that lending money shall the poorest business and productive industry the best. Experience point out this as a remedy. We have departed from lessons of 2800 years standing, and the whole

filled world is growing with oppression. Even Christianity is allowed to send forth, comparatively speaking, but few rays to relieve the darkness. One thing which has lowered the standard of Legislative honesty in these things, is party spirit—party organization.

This has narrowed down legislation to selfishness and to the scrambling for office. There can be no greater calamity to the people than for parties to prevent each other from doing good, as they invariably do, when nearly equally divided. Religious sectarianism he thought had not been wholly harmless in the business of lowering the standard of public honesty. There was too much selfishness in all sects. So long as all the religious sects were pointed at as wicked sepulchres, so long we shall fail in christianizing the world. Money transactions enter into and too much govern them, and also into all the transactions of life—hence the cause why so many of these transactions are anti-christian. Christianity was more successful when it seemed to have attained a vast deal more of disadvantages than with us. He recalled to the history of Wm. Penn and the savages. In his case example went with the precept. We must therefore look to these places in order to correct public sentiment.

We have given but a meagre sketch of the Doctor's discourse—we wish there had been more present to hear it. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sewall, M. J. Wood, and S. P. Benson, Esq. who all advanced good ideas upon the subject. We hope the Dr. will lecture throughout the State, and that the people will go and hear him. There is one fact which no one will deny—the community are suffering under a complication of evils. Usury may not be the sole cause of them, but it is one and a powerful cause—there may be others more remote, but this is immediate and tangible. It belongs to the people to search out the causes and to remove them. To do this they must come together—they must divest themselves of all party prejudices, all sectarian bias, and all restless ambition. They must put on the armor of christian love and genuine patriotism, and commune together for the general good. When they do this we shall know that the day of our deliverance from the temporal evils which now overshadow the whole land, is near.

WE, to S. F. B.—He prepared a defence,—but the printer says we must stand back a little until next week, when we shall be heard.

THOMAS L. BIDD, the ex-cashier of the Union Bank, Tennessee, after being acquitted of the crime of stealing \$18,000 from the bank, has been convicted in the Criminal Court of Nashville for false entries in the books of the bank. His counsel have moved for a new trial.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette announces the death of the Rev. G. W. Jenkins, President of the Miami University of Ohio, and for many years President of the Lafayette College in Boston, Penna.

DEKADENT STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT BALTIMORE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—By the mail of yesterday we received the following letter from a friend in Baltimore, dated April 14, 1842.

My Dear Sir,—I have just returned from a visit on board the steamer Medora, Capt. Sutton, and I there saw a sight to make the heart ache. She was a new boat, built to run to Norfolk, and was about to start on an experimental trip down the bay, a large number were on board by invitation of the captain, who had been ordered to allow only twelve persons to get her out of the dock, and before the wheels had completed two revolutions the boiler exploded, tipping up the deck above it, and hurling all above and around it into eternity. The loss of life cannot, in the midst of the great confusion which results, be ascertained with any certainty, but, from the nature of the case, we may conjecture it is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty. The agent of the line, Mr. Moale, was much injured and died while I was on board; one of his children a fine little boy, was killed, and another was found among the ruins, but he does not know how he got there—many others are missing, five or six dead bodies have been extricated from the ruins, but several are under the boiler and cannot be extricated at present; the boiler was a tubular one; it was lifted from its bed, and now lies exactly across the boat, at right angles to the axis of the wheels. Whether it turned over to bring it to its present position, or whether it appears to know; it is rent its entire length, and the whole upper surface appears to be blown off. The boat sunk to the level of her deck, which is now just under water. There were many persons on board, whether at escape is more than any one can tell—a large number of sailors and joiners were at work on board, some ten or twelve of whom are missing.

The cause of the accident was, undoubtedly, the boat having too long after steam had been got up waiting for the company to get on board; during which time they were ordered to blow down the fire from the construction of the boiler, would not have lost her, her supply pump not being at work; the boat not being in motion, the water was reduced below the level of the tubes, which became red hot, a first stroke of the supply pump threw in cold water, which cooled the tubes, and the steam being in position, and the effect, which every intelligent engineer would predict, was produced, but in this, as in all other cases, no one lost to blame; when we the people of this community learn wisdom? Experience fails to teach it. What will? Nothing but the use of the machine. In the morning, the would be a probability of the same result.

The Baltimore American of Friday morning gives the following particulars. The Medora was built for the line between Baltimore and Norfolk and was just completed, and preparatory to being turned out on the upper deck, and her name, a number of persons were invited to go in her on an experimental trip. The day being pleasant, it is supposed that probably one hundred or more were on board, including some of the directors of the Steamboat Company and their friends, and a number of the hands of the upper deck, and her name, a number of persons were invited to go in her on an experimental trip. The day being pleasant, it is supposed that probably one hundred or more were on board, including some of the directors of the Steamboat Company and their friends, and a number of the hands of the upper deck, and her name, a number of persons were invited to go in her on an experimental trip. 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**DEATHS AND NAMES OF THE PERSONS ON BOARD.**—The Captain Sutton, who had command of the boat, was standing over the boiler when it exploded. He was much injured in the head, and it was very doubtful yesterday whether he would recover. John D. Moulle, Esq., the agent of the steamboat line, was aboard, with his three children. Mr. Moulle had his right foot dislocated, and was injured in the side and back. Soon after he was taken home, he expired. Mr. Moulle's eldest son William, a fine lad about fourteen years of age, was killed almost instantly. His second son, who was also on board, was severely injured in the head. Mr. Moulle had his both legs broken and was otherwise much injured. He was blown high into the air, and fell on board the steamboat Constitution lying close by. He died soon after being taken on shore. Capt. John Vickers, keeper of a public house in McClellan's alley, was aboard, and his wife and two children. He was taken up dead. Andrew F. Henderson, Esq., the President of the Steamboat Line, was scalded severely, and wounded in the head. He appeared to be doing well last night.

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**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

The packet ship Sheridan arrived at New-York Saturday morning, bringing accounts of the papers of the 16th of March, which is twelve days later than any other accounts. Only a few papers have been received in this city, and no letters, as far as we can learn. The overland mail from India had arrived at London, bringing accounts of a disastrous war with highland tribes, near Jellalabad. The news from China is no later than we have previously received direct, by an arrival at New-York. The accounts from Bombay are to February 1st. It appears that the English troops in India were surprised in the passes of the mountains, and, being blocked in by snow, were overpowered and cut to pieces.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th says: No official account has yet reached the India Board of the intelligence from India. In the Dates there are discrepancies which it is difficult to understand. Capt. H. Tucker, who is considered as authentic, writes by the last mail, news of the death of Sir W. McNaughten and of Capt. Trevor. The Bombay Courier says that the British stormed Cabool, and that the news was at Jellalabad on the 4th January.

A letter paper refers to the statement of Capt. Tucker, stating that there is no mistake about the dates. So complete was the cutting up of the troops and officers, that the whole command, and the office of our majesty's plenipotentiary, worth more than the office of Governor-General of Madras, devolved upon a lieutenant not yet twenty years of age.

The general committee occupied with the discussion of the financial measures introduced into parliament by Sir Robert Peel, which meet, of course, met opposition from some quarters and are advocated in others. The Canadian merchants are very much incensed at the tariff on timber. The money market is generally quiet, and the rate of the tariff seem to be gaining force. The second reading of the Corn Importation bill was carried in the House of Commons on the 9th, 24th to 176.

The London Globe of the 14th, March contains the new tariff proposed to be levied by the ministers.

Money was not by any means scarce. An extract from a letter from Manchester of the 16th March, says:—

"The disastrous intelligence from India, with the announcement of two or three failures, has thrown gloom over the mercantile market, and the prices here are made at a decline in price. The stopping of two or three factories, and a proposed reduction of wages in some districts, have also contributed to a decline. The improvement in the clothing districts of Yorkshire continues."

A letter from Berlin, of March 8, says that the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coblenburg-Schweinfur died the day before, aged 42.

Accounts from Madras state that great preparations had been made to send forward more troops to China.

Spain appeared to be tranquil, and the government of Madrid still maintained its position. The governor of Madrid is always ready to sustain him and his power. Our accounts from Madrid are to the 1st of March. Conspiracies and plots in the country are as plenty as usual.

Accounts from Constantinople are to the 15th Feb. There is still no word of the armistice. It is said that the negotiations in Constantinople relative to affairs of Greece were still going on, but that they made little progress. The mediating powers were much embarrassed, and difficulties constantly appearing in the way of a final settlement.

The affairs of Egypt were not at Alexandria, and it was uncertain what would be done with the cotton crop of the year. There was nothing new in politics. There were a great number of English at Cairo, and business in all Egypt was very dull.

In France, the discussion respecting the slave trade and the right of search had not been finished. It is said that negotiation on the subject were still continuing.

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**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**FRIDAY, APRIL 8.—In the Senate,** Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Archer occupied the day, except what was spent in Executive session, in debating the Loan Bill.

In the House, the bill authorizing the construction of a canal to come to Trip for third reading, and passed the House. The Appropriation Bill then came up in Committee of the Whole. A motion to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 for the coast survey was negatived, as were several other amendments. Among them was one appropriating \$100,000 for the trial of an independent navy on the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. C. Wright offered an amendment to increase it to \$150,000, appropriating \$75,000 for continuing the United States Boundary, and \$25,000 to continue the surveys of the Northern and Southern lakes. The committee rose before a decision was had on the appropriation for building the Custom House in Boston.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 9.—In the Senate,** a message from the President was presented, including a Report from the Commissioners on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary Line.

Variety of petitions were presented, asking for protection, &c.

The Joint Resolutions suspending, until otherwise ordered, the pay for the printing of the Compendium of the Sixth Census, and that providing for the distribution of the printed returns of the Census, were reported.

The Loan Bill was again taken up, Mr. Walker's amendment placing the proceeds of the Public Lands to the payment of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, pending. The amendment of Mr. Walker was rejected by a vote of ayes 19, nays 26.

In the House, the reading of the Journal was interrupted by the want of a quorum, which was soon difficulty collected, after a call of the yeas and nays, and the reading concluded.

A resolution was adopted, to send certain entries of laws in Louisiana, and authorize the issue of pitca of the same, was passed.

On motion, fifteen hundred copies of the report on the Coast Survey were ordered printed.

The appropriation bill was again taken up, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Winthrop moved, pending to increase the appropriation for completing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for completing the Custom House at Boston. The motion was advocated by Messrs. Parmenter, Winthrop and Cutting, and opposed by Messrs. Fillmore, Rev. S. Mason and Gordon.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Winthrop moved to increase the appropriation to \$75,000, rejected. Mr. Smith, of Va., moved a provision to apply the appropriation only to completing the roof of the building; rejected.

Mr. Black moved an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a Custom House at Savannah. Mr. Adams moved an amendment appropriating that sum for the same object at Plymouth.

Mr. Proffitt moved to strike out the item of \$125,000 for repairs, &c. of light-house, and at same length advocated the motion. The House then adjourned.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 11.—In the Senate,** Mr. Evans moved a resolution that the Legislature of Maine calling the attention of Congress to the unjust regulations of the British Government in relation to its trade with foreign nations, and invading against

...ly received, as an infringement on the rights of four citizens, and a violation of the Mr. Choate introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase Babbitt's antimony metal in the construction of machinery and other works for the use of the United States.

Mr. President. Mr. Evans moved to amend the bill so as to be amended to incorporate with the District of Columbia an institution for the promotion of science, and invest therein the Smithsonian Fund

The bill was again called up, and Mr. Evans moved to strike out the section relative to the sale of the stock and insert a section (the same in substance) authorizing to amend the stock at par, and if par cannot be obtained, at the highest price which proposals are made after advertisement, and the employment by the Secretary of the Treasury, agents to negotiate the loan.

Mr. Benton, after some remarks in opposition to the bill, moved to amend the amendment by striking out that part authorizing the sale of the stock at par.

Mr. Evans briefly opposed the amendment to the amendment, as tending, if it prevailed, to render nugatory the bill. The amendment to the amendment was rejected. Yeas 18, Nays 35.—The amendment of Mr. Evans was rejected.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the section providing for the issue of certificates of stock in such manner as to be transferable by delivery of the certificate, and not assignable on the books of the Treasury.

After brief discussion, the amendment was adopted: yeas 20, nays 19. The bill was then ordered *negro*.

The Chair laid before the Senate the letter of Hon. J. M. McKim, asking to take effect from this day—of the House.

In the House, the Appropriation Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Sprigg moved to amend the bill so as to insert \$12,357 for repairs, &c. of Light Houses, pending.

Mr. Sprigg advanced his amendment in a rejoinder to the speech of Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Lincoln, pointing out the great extravagance, corruption and abuse in the present system, the superiority of the light-house systems of France and England, and the much less expense thereof.

Mr. Fillmore appealed to the Committee in view of the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill, to defer debate until the next session of the Light House System, till the report on the subject is made from the Committee on Commerce.

The amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Sprigg moved to reduce the sum \$50,000.

Yeas 49, April 12.—In Senate, after the presentation of the bill, Mr. Lincoln, in support of the Rhode Island, calling on all parties in view of the embarrassing condition of the finances of the Government, and the critical state of its foreign relations to unite in measures for the relief of our common country.

The Loan Bill was not passed on Tuesday, as was supposed it would be. The vote ordering its engrossment, was re-considered Yeas 22—nays 18. So we must have more talk on it.

In the House, the Appropriation Bill was under consideration.

Yeas 49, April 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Lincoln resolved to authorize the President to give the British Government the required notice for the termination of the joint occupation at Oregon, was advocated by Mr. Lincoln, and laid over.

The Loan Bill was again taken up, the question being on its passage, and was discussed by Messrs. Archer, Linn and Walker, the discussion extending to party topics, then voters of the Bank bill, &c.

The Bill was passed, yeas 26, nays 18, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, about forty members appearing at the hour of meeting, the House was called, and a bare quorum having been collected, the House proceeded to business.

The Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed to the hour of adjournment.

Yeas 49, April 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Canby, the successor of Mr. Morton of Louisiana, took his seat, and after a short debate on Mr. Wondry's resolutions, the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill was called up, and on motion of Mr. Fillmore, it was ordered to lie on the table until further notice.

The Loan Bill was passed as it came from the Senate, and only now waits the President's signature to become a law.

The Appropriation Bill was then again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. Wise, Butler of South Carolina, Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, and John Quincy Adams. The speech of the latter is spoken of in all the papers as having been very interesting. He spoke of the questions of a war with England and of the right of search, to both of which he had been prepared with his maps and delineations. He gave assurances that the report will be ready to be laid before Congress by the middle of the month.

In the meantime, there is no doubt of the propriety of making another appropriation. The time from the mouth of May to the middle of the month, has as yet been run and needed only to be a point four miles north of the river St. John's, which point is supposed to be sixty miles south of the proper termination of that line. Until the line shall be extended through this distance, the great object of the expedition, the discovery of the source of the river, will not be done, the intersection of this line with the highlands, or in other words, the northwest angle of Nova Scotia will not be ascertained.

The line along the highlands has been recently traced, but it is obvious that the line, running to the north-west, can only signify the termination when it strikes the highlands line, or the line mentioned, the completion of the running of the latter line, therefore, seems necessary to enable the former to be completed; and the completion of both is quite essential to the general objects of the survey.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. M. FILLMORE,  
Chairman Committee Ways and Means,  
House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

For the Spirit of the Times.

THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT CHANGED TO REJOICING

I'm g'win' gray, I'm growin' gray,  
I can't tell how or why;  
The pretty girls look shy at me  
As I pass them by.

My hair is black, my hair is black,  
And I know both how and why.  
(You may be the same, Gray Beard, if you try)  
I used the EAST INDIA DYE.

Q.

Q. In his joy has come to mention where the magic flower grows, and that the favorable change in his appearance, is to be obtained. We will supply the deficiency, and direct all Gray heads, Flax-heads, and Fox-heads, to the S. E. corner third and Race sts. and N. W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; and No. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE following potent effusion was received through the post after the completion by the agent for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, and we recommended it to the attention of all our readers who value a luxuriant crop of hair:

CATASTROPHE.

The night was dark, the wind was high,  
And howled madd'ly piteously,  
High in the sky my wig did fly,  
A grievous loss to me and mine.

The hair from off my head was gone,  
And the wind now was calm;  
O'fall men I was not forlorn,  
Until I used your BALM!

A precious Balm it was to me,  
It did my hair elate,

**My once diverted path.**

Now on my head are glossy curls,  
In ringlets like dew and brown;  
And sweet winds my hair unfurl,  
But does not leave my crown of Sorrow.

Bald headed Man, I oft exclaim,  
When such I chance to meet,  
A Balm is sold, a precious Balm,  
At Ninth and Chestnut Street.

The gentleman has cause to rejoice that he has no more of any occasion to wear a wig. There are two wigs in Philadelphia, AND ONLY TWO, for this advertisement. N. W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut, S. Y. E. at the corner of Race street, and in York at 71 Maiden Lane only, and warranted to induce the hair.

Facts without knowing—A positive stay for the falling out—or to restore it in bald places.  
Certain cure for all Rheumatism and swelled limbs  
and swellings of the joints.  
A certain and positive cure for the Piles in all cases,  
warranted cure for all Bruises, Scalds and other  
sores, and sore eyes.  
A positive cure for the Salt Rheum.  
The public may rest assured there is no fancy in  
the assertions.  
To learn all the above articles can be had of  
**SAUL ADAMS, Hallonell.**

**RECEIVED.**

In Stamford, Vt. A. C. Alexander McLeod, (of Trans-  
continental) and Miss Helen Norman, eld-  
er daughter of Capt. M. G. S. S.  
In Natchez, Miss. H. M. Sargent S. Prentiss, of  
Natchez, Miss., to Miss Mary Jane Williams, of  
Tehachas, Cal.  
In Milton, Mr. John T. Davis, formerly of Bid-  
ford, Me., to Miss Sarah Greenwood, formerly  
Weston.  
In Boston, morning of 10th inst. Rev. Samuel F.  
Lake, of Andover, Mass., to Miss Miriam, daughter of Rev.  
Thomas Worcester.

**日支花力。**

In Augusta Theophilus Hamlin, Esq. aged 75.  
In Alton, Hon. John D. Day, aged 69.  
In Hyfield, Mass. widow Jane Penny, aged 81.  
In New York, Judge Tenney of the Supreme Court of  
this State.  
In Waterville, on the 14th inst. Joseph Pope, on-  
child of Rev. Calvin E. and Harriet T. Park,  
aged 1 year and 3 months.  
In Windsor, 4th inst. Mr. Joshua Merrill, for-  
merly of Cumberland, aged 45.  
In Rumford 20 inst Mrs. Elizabeth, Consort of  
C. Sumner Akley, aged 68.  
In Guilford, John Nelson, son of Jos. Tolman,  
aged 12 years, 12 inst, son of Ephraim Hosmer  
aged 2 years and 6 months.

**PROTECTION MARKET.**—Monday, April 11,  
1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser &  
Patriot.]

At market 260 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs Working Oxen,  
15 Cows and Calves. 100 Sheep, and 180  
Wethers.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were  
fully sustained. We quote first quality \$8 75 & 6  
second quality \$5 50 & 4 50; third quality \$4  
& 3 47 1/2.

Hick Ozen.—Sales \$70. \$84, \$95, \$105 and  
110.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, \$24, \$35 and 32.

Sheep.—Lots at \$3 25 & \$3 50. A fine lot of  
old ones Whithers at about \$7.

Science.—Lot to peddle from 31 2 to 4c for Sows,  
and from 4 1/4 to 5c for Barrows.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

**For sale at Auction.**

**WILL** be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY  
the 22nd day of April, at one o'clock P.M.  
The Farm recently occupied by the late ISAAC NELSON,  
a lot of Farming Implements consisting in part  
of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Ox Yokes, Chains,  
Saddles, Double Tree Carts, Grain Cradles, Chaise and  
Carriages, Wagon Harness, Sticks, Ash Plank, &c., to-  
gether with a lot of other articles.

Terras made known at the time and place of sale  
Also at the same time, the celebrated Bull SIR  
JOHN HARVEY.

Whitport, March 18, 1842.

**Improved Stock for Sale.**

**PHE** subscriber has for sale improved English Stock  
which he believes to be superior to any other stock  
offered for sale in the State comprising Cows, Heifers,  
Jacks and Bulls.

SWINE.—Full blooded of the Berkshire—crosses of  
the Berlichie or Bedford and Mackey, males and females,  
adult and young. And as he has several distinct families  
of Berkshires, those who wish pairs, may rely on their  
orders being faithfully executed, at full price: corresponding  
age and quality. Also for sale three pure blooded  
Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

Those persons desirous of purchasing, are requested  
to call on the undersigned, before they purchase.

J. W. HAINS.  
Hallowell, 4th month 2, 1842. Sw14

**The American Laborer.**

**PROSPECTUS.**

Under the above title, the undersigned will publish on  
the 1st of April, 1842, and on the 1st of each suc-  
ceeding month, a Magazine of Facts, Arguments, Sta-  
tistics, Speeches, Editorials, &c &c, devoted exclu-  
sively to the advocacy and defence of the policy of  
PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR against the sel-  
fishness and grasping policy of Foreign Nations, especially  
with those with which we maintain trade, which seek out  
to destroy the great bulk of our products and espe-  
cially those of our Free labor, while they glut our mar-  
kets, bankrupt our Merchants, deprecate our currency  
and furnish our Laborers and Artisans by pouring in upon  
us the products of their skill and Industry, on the eas-  
iest terms proffered them by our law and non protective  
Duties.

To effect the true American Policy of CONSERVING  
THE GREAT GOOD EXTENTIONS OF Great Britain and  
other Nations by a Home industry, avowed PROTECTION  
TO OUR HOME INDUSTRY which shall be thorough  
and efficient.

The American Laborer will affirm and maintain the  
policy of non-grasping and selfless free legislation  
the establishment and growth in our country of new  
yet false branches of industry, such as the Culture of  
Silk, the Manufacture of what-ever fabrics of Wool,  
Cotton, Iron, &c, may be necessary for the supply of  
our own wants, and to secure and perfect our Independ-  
ence. It will demonstrate that protection is actually and pro-  
vidently the best policy for the friends of Protection, and a thor-  
ough refutation at every point, of the pernicious fallacies  
put forth by the foreign and misguided American  
opponents for the policy of one-sided Free Trade.

THE AMERICAN LABORER will be published monthly  
in a large octavo form, each number containing 32  
pages of value column paper, of the finest printed mat-  
ter. Each number will contain one great Speech, Report,  
or other convincing document, and a variety of shorter  
articles. The work will form one complete and com-  
prehensive volume of 284 large and fair pages, and will  
be allotted to single subscribers for twenty-five cents  
each three copies for ten Dollars, five copies for twenty  
copies for Ten Dollars. Payment is required in ad-  
vance, in all cases. The lowest possible price has been  
fixed in order that circulation may be rendered uni-  
versal, should the work receive the approbation of the  
public.

The several Home Leagues, Agricultural Societies  
Mechanics' Associations and individual friends of Pro-  
tection throughout the County are earnestly solicited to  
aid us in extending the circulation of The Laborer.

GREELEY & McCLEATH, 30 Ann st. N. York.  
New York, March 4, 1842.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that from and after this  
date I give to my son, Samuel G. Chandler, his  
time till he arrives of age, and that I will claim none of  
his earnings or wages, nor pay any debts of his con-  
tracting until he reaches majority.

SAM'L CHANDLER.  
March 18, 1842.

**Important to Farmers.**

MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been in operation over five years, has paid all its losses, (amounting to about \$100,000) without recourse to assessments.

Officers—N. P. Prescott, President; J. N. Prescott, Treasurer; J. M. Heath, Monmouth; Joel Small, Secretary; Solomon Lathrop, Leary; N. Frost, Liquidators; A. Starke, Secretary; C. J. Fox, Treasurer.

Amount of property insured, about \$1,200,000  
of Premiums received, about 2,500  
of Premium notes in deposit, about \$60,000  
on hand; \$100

Company insures dwelling houses, household furniture, and barns, (in the country only,) against fire for term of four years.

J. M. Heath, L. N. Prescott and A. Heath, Monmouth; Oliver Hunt, Readfield; Saml. Holmes, Fernald; Prescott, Vassalborough; Benj. Wilson, Richford; B. G. Prescott, Presco; T. Philbrick, are authorized Agents for this Company.

Per Order JONA. M. HEATH, Agent.  
Monmouth, April 22, 1842. s16

**Guardian's Sale.**

Pursuance to a license so men granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec in the State of Maine, the undersigned offers to sell at private sale at the dwelling house of Daniel Carter, in Andover, on Monday the 7th day of May next until two O'clock afternoon, all the real estate belonging to the heirs and D. Wing late of winthrop deceased. Consisting of the homestead Farm of their late father, Isaac D. Carter, deceased, containing about one hundred acres of well improved land standing subject to the right of widows dower in said Farm.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Guardian to ARY ANN, AACH H. ABNEY C. WING.  
19 1842. 2w16

**C. M. Eddy**

COULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of ill health, he was induced to leave his Stock in trade from Lowell to Winthrop, where he now resides. He on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROceries which he offers for sale at Hallowsdale groceries, and will feel very grateful if his friends procure him even a moderate share of public patronage.

he subscriber has also FLOUR, GRASS SEED, PINE LUMBER for sale. C. M. E.  
Winthrop, April 11, 1842. 3w15

**The Plow**

which has been awarded the GREATEST number of Premiums!

**Boston Agricultural Ware House, and SEED STORE,**  
*Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,*  
invented with their long established and well known Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory, at Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement and manufacture of Plows, with their practical and extensive knowledge of Plowing and Plowing, together with the adoption of their peculiar machinery (not used by others) for despatch in making, and system of the iron parts of the plow, enables them to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a superior and of the most approved construction, and a greater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and modes, seasons, and principles of plowing culture throughout the United States. They were first who lengthened and otherwise so improved form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the iron-sides with the greatest ease, bearing it equally as lightly over the winter surface of the mould land as during a wet fall, with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, at saving slight friction, and of course requiring less power of draft. Their castings are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers.) several kinds of superior iron—it is thus which gives us such costly beauty for superior strength and durability.

Within the last year [1841], they constructed and added to their assortment four sizes of Plows, peculiarly adapted for turning over Green Sward, (and have named them the "Green Sward Plow") which were used at several of the Plowing Shows in Sept., and in Massachusetts, and other States where they received the universal approbation of agriculturists, and Committees, and where they were awarded the first, and all thirty-one Premiums for the best work formed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

The American Institute, at their Fair held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals of the best and most perfect Plows; and at many other Exhibitions, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest commendations have been secured for their Ploughs by committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregate practical Farmers.

At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and 40, all the Premiums for the best work in the field, were awarded to supporters of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plow; and although their Plow failed to receive the award the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had higher satisfaction of seeing all the nine premiums for the best work in the field, carried off by nine first class persons, who performed their work with ease and rapidity, by Ruggles & Mason's Plow; and soon, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same Plow to which was awarded the Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by six full committees (of seven each) the most intelligent and practical farmers by whose votes the best and most efficient Plow was judged to merit (in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the county, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable expense imported from Scotland, one of the best and most perfect Plows, the only genuine plow of the kind in the U.S.A., and the only kind approved in England or Scotland, in which they are now making the same kind so simplified and modified and at such reduced prices, (preserving the principle entire,) as renders them adapted to the use of our own Country, and are strongly recommended by the American Agriculturist.

Cultivators, three sizes—Harrowes, various kinds—harrows, mud approved—Grain Cradles, New York patterns—Seed Boxes—Corn Planters—Corn Strimmers, several kinds—Flows, a large variety—Shovels, and all the manufactures—Spades, large and small—Sweeping Brushes—Rakes—Woods—Doors—Saws, various kinds—Straw Cutters—Field Rollers—Grass shears, French pat.—Pick or Shears, French pat.—Garden Reels and Lawns—Bells and Mattresses—Trenail Floor Scrapers—Blindies and S-ives—Bark Mills—Sugar Mills—Winnowing Mills—Hay and Mannor Forks—Saw Harrows—Garden Rakes—Hay Prickers—Corks—Pots—Kilns—Straw Cutters—An Handless—Curry Combs—Sieves—Vegetable Cutters—Fence Earths—Scythes, of various kinds—Cythe Rakes, Dutch earth cutters—Scythe Stones—Ox Yokes and Boxes—Ox Balls—Dish and Bill Hooks—Drill Sengera—Ball Rings—Resolving Horns—Rakes—Hand Rakes—Anty Prickers—Rollers—Ship Scrapers—Grubstones, and rollers—Doctallers—Post Kicks and Spades—Chains, of all kinds—Iron Bars—Chain Drills—Wheel Barrows—Transplanter—Building Knives—Pruning Knives—Heavy Straw Cutter.

New crop of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS direct from the growers.

Plows for sale at the principle Towns and Villages in Maine.

Boston, Apr. 9, 1842. 2w15



